Annamese sympathisers" he attacked the Chenan Pass, in Kwangsi, near the Tongking border. The venture was a failure, and resulted in Dr. Sun's deportation from French territory. Two subsequent revolts in Kwangtung and Yunnan also failed. In all there were six unsuccessful insurrections in South China in the period 1907—9. There were also serious dissensions within the *Tung Meng Hui* at this time, coupled with attempts to oust Dr. Sun from the leadership.

Wang Ching-wei, one of Dr. Sun's most loyal supporters, attempted to assassinate the Prince Regent by a bomb, in March, 1910, and was arrested and imprisoned. By this time Dr. Sun was excluded from Japan, Indo-China, and the British and the Netherlands Far Eastern possessions. He therefore devoted his energies to canvassing for funds and recruits among the Chinese communities in other parts of the world. Repeated failures do not appear to have interfered with these efforts.

Large sums of money flowed into the revolutionary chest, most of them secured by Dr. Sun's personal efforts. He records that he financed the abortive attack led by Huang Hsing on the Viceroy's Yamen in Canton, on March 29, 1911, which he describes as his tenth failure. Seventy-two revolutionaries (since known as the Seventy-Two Martyrs) were

killed or executed in this revolt.

The activities of the *Tung Meng Hui,* however, had not been confined to South China. A revolutionary Committee had been formed at Wu-Han, and had already succeeded in making some headway in creating disaffection among the local garrison.